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ABSTRACT

This unit, one in a set of elementary teacher-developed materials for geography, is geared to high middle-class income students in a suburban area who have traveled or migrated during their school years. The unit is a programmed instruction module that focuses on basic concepts of demography. Several questions are provided for which students must fill in blanks with population terms. Charts and an exemplary migration pattern of a class are included. See SO 009 140 for a general description and explanation of the elementary and secondary sets comprising this series. (ND)

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INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES SERIES IA/E-11

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PRIMARY MOTION: MIGRATIONS OF ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

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Population mobility is increasingly commonplace. The why's, what's and how's of mobility are examined through programmed instruction.

ED124455

INTRODUCTION

With increasing population mobility, some people tend to take this as part of their everyday life, without questioning the why's, what's and how's.

In our suburban area, a unique situation is apparent: that of children remaining in the district only 2 or possibly 3 years. Thus, the teacher is somewhat pressured by the migrations. The students are from a high-middle class neighborhood and have opportunities to travel and explore many avenues of experience.

This teaching unit is designed with emphases on migration and its relationship to these students.

* * * * *

An Introduction to Population Studies

SO 009 148

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PROCEEDING FURTHER

On the following pages is a series of questions which will help you understand population migrations better. We call this type of lesson, programmed instruction. It is designed to help you think along with me, in examining information about population. Accompanying each are sentences or brief paragraphs called "frames". In each frame there is a blank space for you to write in a response that will complete the meaning of the sentence. Most of the responses are very simple--a word or two. Please don't feel insulted because these responses may seem so easy, just continue reading and writing the response you think is appropriate.

Suggested responses appear below the question. Place a sheet of paper over the page and expose the page only as you read down. After

you have written your responses, move the cover to expose the next question, check to see if your response agrees with the suggested response. If it does, go on to the next question; if it does not, try to analyze why yours is different. Then go back and see if you can put in the suggested response and, at the same time, understand why it was suggested.

Please proceed to the next page. Remember this is not a test, but a sort of do-it-yourself learning experience.

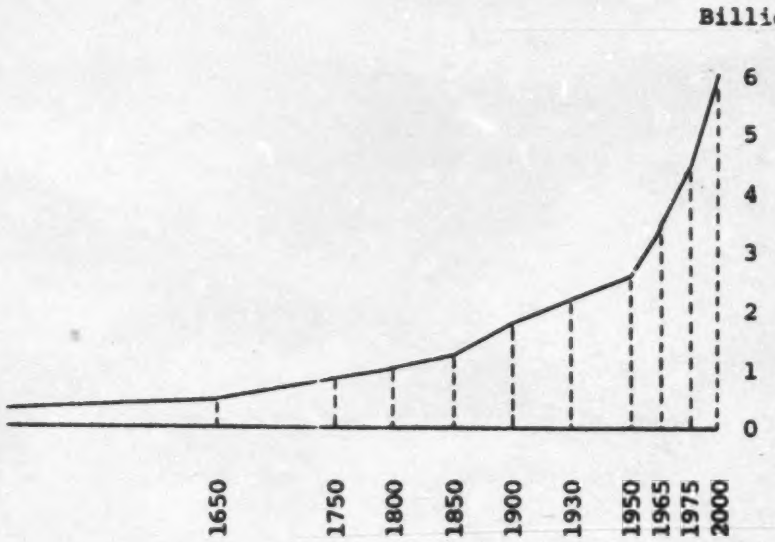
POPULATION STUDIES

The earth's population has been increasing at a great rate. The number of people who live in a place is called the _____ of the place.

_____

Population

Below is a diagram to illustrate the population growth of the world.



People who study human populations are called demographers and the study of population is demography. The demographer wishes to know the actual size of population, its rate of increase or decline, and if there is a change, is it caused by numbers of births, deaths, or migrants or some combination of these. The man who studies population is a _____ _____ and the study of population is called_____ .

_____

demographer demography

Birth, death, and migration are called the three basic demographic processes. Let us look separately at these three demographic processes _____, _____ and _____.

birth death migration

Birth rates are measured in many different ways. The one used most is the crude birth rate. It measures the annual number of births per 1,000 of the total population. This _____ measure can cause some problems because it does not show the ratio of men to women, children to adults or married to unmarried people. In Alaska there are fewer women than men, therefore the crude birth rate is very low. In an area where women are more in proportion to men, the crude birth rate might be more.

crude birth rate

Family size also is very important in birth rates, the size of a family often depends on the economics, and the desire for a large or small family. The number of people in a family is the _____.

Number of Children per Family
by percent
Great Britain 1860 and 1925

Number of children	1860 marriages by %	1925 marriages by %
0	9	17
1	5	25
2	6	25
3	8	14
4	9	8
5	10	4.0
6	10	2.5
7	10	1.5
8	9	1.7
9	8	.6
10	6	.4
more than 10	10	.3
	100	101.0

Death rates or mortality rates are needed in working with population studies. We shall study three kinds:

1. Specific age death rates; the number of deaths per 1,000 persons in each specific age group.
2. Infant death rates; mortality measure in the first year of life.
3. Crude death rates; the annual number of deaths in a population per 1,000 of the total population.

The three kinds of mortality rates are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

age specific infant crude death rate

Crude and Infant Death Rates

Country	Crude death rate		Infant death rate	
	1930	1965	1930	1965
Argentina	11.4[1]	8.3[2]	96.6[3]	60.0[2]
Australia	8.6	8.8	47.2	20.5
Canada	10.7	7.5	89.3	24.7
Chile	24.7	11.2	234.4	114.2
Guatamala	24.7	16.8	83.9	94.6
Mexico	26.6	9.5	131.6	64.5
United States	11.3	9.4	64.6	24.7

1 1938
2 1964
3 1934

Another table the demographer uses is the life table for it shows how long a single generation may live. The life expectancy is constantly changing and a person born in 1930 does not have the same life expectancy of a person born in 1960. The number of years a person might live is called _____.

life expectancy

Life Expectation at Birth, age 20 and age 60 in selected countries at specific periods, males and females.

Country	Period	0		20 years		60 years	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Australia	1953-55	67.1	72.7	54.7	60.0	15.4	18.8
Canada	1960-62	68.3	74.1	51.5	56.6	16.7	19.9
England & Wales	1881-90	43.7	47.2	40.3	42.4	12.9	14.1
	1961-63	68.0	73.9	50.4	58.8	18.5	23.1

	1929-31	57.7	61.9	46.9	58.8	14.6	15.9
United States	1949-51	65.5	70.1	48.9	58.5	15.7	18.5
	1953	66.6	73.4	49.5	55.6	15.7	19.6

Notice the ranges in life expectancies, at each period. It is far greater at birth than at age twenty or age sixty. At age sixty the range is not wide at all.

What are some of the causes of death? In the United States in 1900 the ten leading causes of death were: tuberculosis, pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, disease of the heart, nephritis, accidents and violence, cerebral hemorrhage, cancer, bronchitis and diphtheria.

In 1964 the leading causes of death in the United States were: diseases of the heart, cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, pneumonia, accidents (both motor vehicle and others), diabetes, diseases of infancy, birth injuries, congenital malformations and cirrhosis of the liver.

The third demographic process is migration. Migration means the movement of people from one place to another. There are many things that influence the _____ of people. Let us discuss some of the reasons why people move.

---

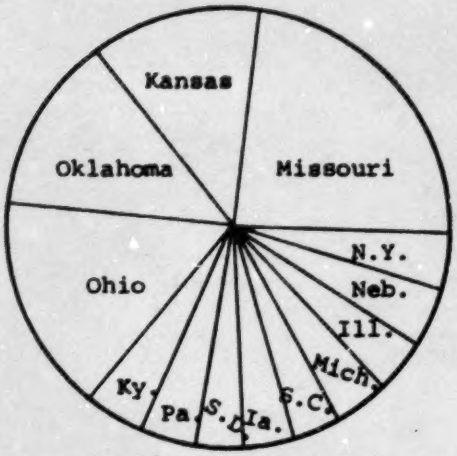
migration

Migration Patterns of your class

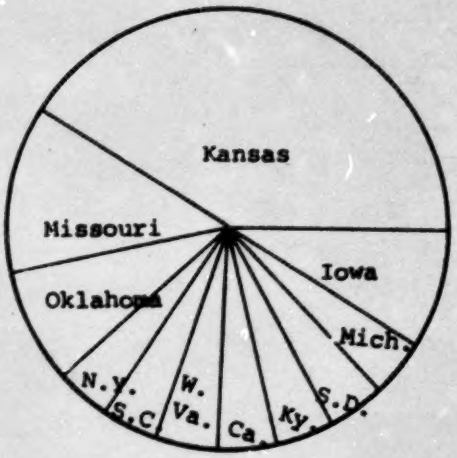
No.	Birth Place	Kindergarten	3rd Grade	6th Grade
1.	New York, New York	New York	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
2.	Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas	Kansas	Kansas
3.	Sedalia, Missouri	Easton, Missouri	Peculiar, Missouri	Kansas
4.	Omaha, Nebraska	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas	Kansas
5.	Kansas City, Missouri	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas	Kansas
6.	Meadville, Pennsylvania	St. Albens, West Va.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Overland Park, Kansas
7.	Topeka, Kansas	Emporia, Kansas	Emporia, Kansas	Overland Bark, Kansas
8.	Kansas City, Missouri	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas	Kansas
9.	Houston, Texas	W. Des Moines, Iowa	Iowa	Overland Park, Kansas
10.	Guymon, Oklahoma	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas	Kansas
11.	Roeland Park, Kansas	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas	Kansas
12.	Kansas City, Missouri	Missouri	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas
13.	Cleveland, Ohio	Kansas City, Missouri	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas
14.	Toledo, Ohio	NAS LeMoore, Calif.	California	Ware, Massachusetts
15.	Union, South Carolina	South Carolina	Toledo, Ohio	Ohio
16.	Waco, Texas	Overland Park, Kansas	Lawton, Oklahoma	Overland Park, Kansas
17.	Vernon, Michigan	Michigan	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas
18.	Oak Park, Illinois	Davenport, Iowa	Des Plaines, Illinois	Overland Park, Kansas
19.	Kansas City, Missouri	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas	Kansas
20.	Kansas City, Missouri	Overland Park, Kansas	Kansas	Kansas
21.	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Overland Park, Kansas
22.	Louisville, Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	Overland Park, Kansas
23.	Des Moines, Iowa	Mission, Kansas	Kansas	Overland Park, Kansas
24.	Bartlesville, Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma
25.	Brookings, South Dakota	Aberdeen, South Dakota	Bloomington, Minnesota	Cedar Rapids, Iowa

*Location at the beginning of each school year. These statistics were collected at the end of the school year.

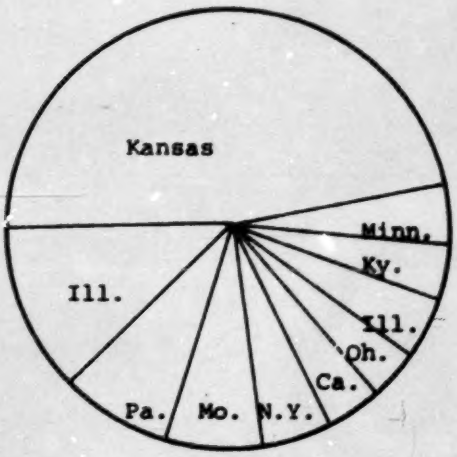
States of Birth



Student Location by State
Kindergarten



Student Location by State
3rd Grade



Student Location by State
6th Grade